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AUGUST 1891.



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OUR 28TH YEAR.

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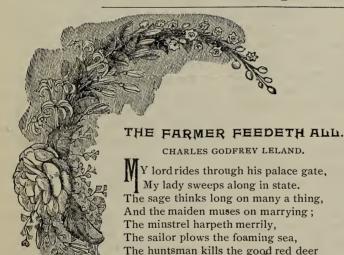
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And the soldier wars without a fear. But fall to each whate'er befall. The farmer he must feed them all.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE. M REW FARM.

Vol. XXVIII. BALTIMORE, August 1891.

No. 8.



Smith hammereth cheerily the sword, Priest preacheth pure and holy word, Dame Alice worketh broidery well, Clerk Richard tales of love can tell, The tap-wife sells her foaming beer, Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere, And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine. While pages bring the Gascon wine; But fall to each whate'er befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high, Whatever river runneth by. Great cities raise in every land, Great churches show the builder's hand, Fair palaces and pleasing bowers, Trick out the land with life and flowers. Great work is done, be't here and there, And well man worketh everywhere; But work or rest, whate'er befall,

The farmer he must feed them all.

For The Maryland Farmer.

OUR NEW FARM, XXIV.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

S THE YEARS sped by it was to be expected that I should not be content with one horse, one cow, a few sheep and chickens, as the stock for a hundred acre farm. It was only a lack of means which could prevent my adding to

After trying to get a companion for Old Roan, without succeeding, for two seasons, I had a long consultation with wife and daughter and we finally came to the conclusion to get two mules.

You may be sure we weighed the matter pretty thoroughly, for the old city prejudice against mules was in the hearts of all of us.

Wife said:

this stock.

"You know, father, we cannot go anywhere with mules as a carriage team. The people will just laugh at us."

Then I said:

"I know it would not be very stylish; but do you remember the first time we went to meeting with Old Roan?"

Daughter said:

"I think we'll never forget that. But Old Roan didn't have long flippoty-flop ears and coarse, rough hair."

Then we all had a laugh over the remembrance of our rickety turnout that Sunday morning, and lived over again in words and pleasant comment our feelings and resolves on that occasion.

I said:

"Mules have a number of advantages

on such a farm as this over horses.

They are less liable to sickness——"

Here mother broke in:

"Old Roan hasn't been sick a single day. You couldn't get a mule to equal Old Roan."

I answered:

"He is quite an exception to most horses in that respect. It is very seldom you will find a horse as generally healthy as Old Roan has been. I was speaking only from a general point of view."

Mother replied to this:

"But experience is better than theory and our experience is in favor of the horse as a good healthy animal."

Then I said:

"But long experience has shown it to be a fact that mules have fewer ailments than horses; so we must consider this as one thing in their favor. The next thing is, they are more easily kept as to food.'

Daughter here spoke up:

"Why mules look as if they could eat forever and not be satisfied."

And I explained:

"They do not require so much food, and it will satisfy them if of a coarser and inferior character. If fed well, their rough coat will become as fine and smooth as Old Roan's—"

Mother said:

"Why father, is that so?"

And daughter exclaimed:

"Oh, father!"

They were evidently astonished at this, and I had to go into particulars, for they thought Old Roan the very pink of perfection as to appearance and behavior.

I said to them:

"Most of the mules you have seen have been half starved, abused beasts, seldom curried and given the least possible care and no grooming. Give them one half the attention that Charley bestows on Old Roan, and the mules would become a very different animal."

Mother seemed to be calling up the past and she said:

"I remember now some of the mules we met on our journeying in Indiana and Ohio and how fat and sleek they looked. Is it merely good feed and rubbing them that made them that way?"

I answered:

"Yes, that is the secret of their good looks. Another item is, that they will labor harder and get rested quicker than a horse."

But daughter spoke up:

"They're stubborn. People say, as stubborn as a mule."

I then said:

"Yes, they are sometimes stubborn That is because they are so generally treated very badly. If kindly treated there is no beast of burden that will try harder to do what you want done. The mule will pull again and again on an immovable load, where a horse will utterly refuse to do so."

Then wife asked:

"But how about resting?"

And I said:

"A mule will work until he is almost completely exhausted, and if unharnessed and allowed to roll on the ground two or three times, he is ready to tackle the work again at once."

They both said:

"Why, I didn't know that."

And I said:

"I don't know it to be a fact, either.

But I have read it so often that I am inclined to believe there is some truth in it."

I continued:

"A mule's life of work is two or three times as long as that of a horse, which is another important consideration."

Then mother said:

"They look so mean—can't we get horses just as well?"

Then I said to her:

"A good fat team of mules, as sleek as a whistle, and ready for any work, is a great thing for such a farm as this; and I can get such a team with the privilege of paying by installments; provided we think it advisable to get it."

Mother said:

"Well, I suppose we can sell them, if we shouldn't like them, and it is some inducement that the pay may be in such an easy way. Besides we have "Old Roan" for our own use."

Thus it came about that I bargained for a pair of mules. They were of medium size only, and rather thin in flesh; but they were young and had been sent down to his farm by a city gentleman, who had sold his farm—having tired of it—and wished to get rid of the mules.

I found these mules at first had some bad habits. The man who had been using them had been in the habit of making them kick, by touching them in the ribs, and it was sometime before we could break them of this. Then one of them was inclined to bite and Charley had to be careful for some months before he was broken from that habit. But good feed and continuous kind care and never using a whip about them finally brought them into shape.

I want to say here that I never allowed

an animal in my keeping to be struck with a whip. They learn to move from the word spoken. It took me some time to convince Charley that a kind carnest word, was better than a shout or a blow. But he found it out after a while.

As to our dairy stock, it increased rather slowly. We considered ourselves, during the two years after purchasing one cow, rather unfortunate in that she brought us male calves. However we exchanged one of these, giving a little "to-boot," for a promising heifer and sold the other to the butcher.

At the end of five years we had in our barn and pasture three good cows—one of them a Holstein—and two steers broken to the yoke. The reader will see by this that our luck had not changed much as to the natural increase from our stock. I had, however, a heifer calf from our Holstein cow, which after considerable hesitation, I sold to James Camden, as it was pure stock and he was willing to give a large price for it and his father encouraged him to buy it. James was at the time of the purchase about twenty two years old, and was gradually preparing for farm work on his own account.

Besides, with our small family, we thought three cows would be all we could possibly need; for at that time we had been only three years on our farm.

Of course we had the usual good time in finding names for our cows. We allowed Charley to name the mules as the good wife and daughter did not seem to take much interest in them; but the cows and the steers they must have a voice in naming.

It would certainly have done you much

good to have heard the suggestions of names for these precions cows. It was a week before either of them was finally named, and although the Holstein came fully a year after the one purchased by exchange, it took as long to settle upon her name as it had the former. Then I could not help laughing at the names finally decided upon.

The suggestions had been Daisy, Rosey, Cherub, Darling, Gracey, and a host of such fancy names; but finally the one was called "Mooley" and the Holstein was called "Spotty." I suppose it all adds to the pleasure of the country life, and with so little of exciting care these apparently trifling matters become a source of genuine amusement and pleasure.

One day I asked mother and daughter to take a walk over on a part of the farm which I was breaking up for a peach orchard, and where Charley was at work with our new mules. I think it was the first time of using them before the plough, and I wished to see how they worked, and I also wished to get my wife's idea about the orchard.

We found eversthing satisfactorily, but presently Charley called out:

"Ger long, Angel."

At which we looked at each other and langlied and wondered what had caused him to give a mule that queer name. On his next round while yet within hearing he called out:

"Git np, Glory."

And this just set us into the humor of the thing and we could not resist the merriment.

When he arrived opposite to us again I stopped him, and said very gravely:

"Charley, who named the mules?"

Charley grinned, till his white teeth shone and he looked sidewise at Mrs. Green and daughter, and then he said:

"Lizzie, she named the nigh one "Angel" and I named the off one, "Glory." They be good names, be n't they?"

I said to him:

"Yes, Charley, I suppose they will do for names. Do they know their names now?"

He answered;

"Oh, yes sar! they knows 'em. Git up, Glory! hi thar, Angel!"

And he proceeded with the ploughing. This was the source of much amusement as we went back towards the house Such simple things add so much to the pleasure of existence in the country.

As I thought over these events afterwards I said to myself: These are trifling things to be sure. But is not that a blessed occupation where such trifles will bring the relish of true enjoyment to our For what do we live, if not for real comfort and happiness of an innocent and virtuous existence? where these are brought to us by the simple occurrances of our everyday experience what more can we desire? Is not this life on our farm a precious life in that it fits us to enjoy trifles? In the whirl and drudgery of the city, it required the powerful excitements of theatres, balls, suppers and various entertainments and gatherings to bring even a slight degree of happiness, which here ou the farm we readily find in the ordinary round of our daily work.

Perhaps those who have always followed farming do not realize this; but to him who has felt the heart-siekening struggles of business in the city and

afterwards become familiar with the sweet repose of mind belonging to country life, the contrast is rich in blessedness. To the weary, anxious city struggler, life on the farm becomes a home in paradise.

(To be continued.)

START RIGHT.

TTE ARE OBLIGED to pass by two gardens every day. The plants in them are about equally advanced. In one the rows were made either by guess or with a very slack string. They now wobble and twist across the field. In the other they were run straight as an arrow and the seed was carefully sown with a seed drill. The sowing with accuracy took a little longer, but it paid. straight rows have all been worked with a garden wheel-hoe. It is the boast of the owner that he won't permit a handhoe to be brought into his garden. There is no need of one, for the wheel-hoe will run close up to his straight rows and kill every weed worth killing. Among the crooked rows of the other garden the wheel-hoe would do more harm than good, and the owner is obliged to depend upon the hand-hoe, or go down on his knees to pay the penalty due a careless We noticed much the same thing in large potato fields last week. Through the straight rows the mules drew the riding cultivator at a fast walk without a hitch. In the crooked rows fifty per cent. more time was required in dodging twisting and stopping to avoid pulling up plants. It pays to be straight. Nothing pays better.—Rural New Yorker.

DOGS.

The following is from the pen of A. W. Cheever, the Agricultural Editor of the New England Farmer. He knows well the trnth whereof he writes, and a law in every State is needed such as he intimates in his last paragraph. The law, too, should hold anyone harmless who kills a dog at large on premises not belonging to the dog's master:

WHAT THE DOGS DO FOR SHEEP RAISING.

THE FALLING OFF in sheep and wool growing is not because of high tariffs or low tariffs nor of competition with distant countries alone, though these may have caused great fluctuations in prices, but it is because there is not room enough in New England for both sheep and sheep killing dogs and because the farmers have not combined and worked together as their interests would justify them in compelling dog owners to give the sheep a fair chance.

We have not a word to say against the keeping of dogs by any who are able or willing to feed them. Dogs have their uses as have other domestic animals, but like other domestic animals they should be kept under reasonable restraint. We cannot let our cattle, sheep or hogs or even our chickens run at large over our neighbor's premises if he objects, then why should his dog be allowed to roam at will over ours?

We are reminded anew of the damage dogs are doing to the wool and mutton industry of New England, particularly in Massachusetts by the experience of a farmer who three years ago purchased a tine lot of sheep. All went well till his

number had increased from the small beginning to a goodly sized flock such as one could rightfully feel proud of. Then some miserable night walker of a cur made a raid killing several, wounding others and rendering the whole flock practically worthless.

This experience is not his alone, but is the experience of the large majority of those who seeing the need of encouraging sheep husbandry in New England have given the business a trial. Farmers have asked for dog laws, and we have dog taxes and dog funds, but what we want and what we must have to make sheep raising safe and profitable in New England is a law that will require dog owners to keep their dogs upon their own premises or under the eye of the owners. We can have such a law when we will join in asking for it. Let the granges and the farmers clubs discuss this subject and agree upon what they shall demand.

THE FEED MAKES THE BUTTER.

The Rural Canadian says that ground peas, rye bran, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, potatoes and hay, from low, sour meadows, make the butter hard. Ground oats, wheat bran and clover hay make soft butter. Straw makes white butter: oat straw makes it bitter. Hay (timothy and clover) beets and carrots give a good flavored butter, while turnips cause a disagreeable taste.

WANTED.

Wanted—A dog disease, similar to cholera in hogs, to eradicate sheep-killing dogs.

MIDSUMMER BEEKEEPING.

BY GEORGE A. STOCKWELL.

HE enthusiastic beekeeper finds pleasure and enjoyment, as well as hard work, through-out the season. At this meridian time of year when the days are longest and the sun's rays the strongest, there is much to be done in an apiary if the product be "extracted" honey. If comb honey be the object, and the method adopted be the double-hive method, the apiary needs little attention except when filled sections are to be removed and empty ones provided.

But every apiary should yield honey, pure and simple, called "extracted" honey, that is, honey without comb or wax. Wax is unfit to be eaten, is indigestible, and was not intended to be used. It is intended, rather designed by the Creator, as a receptacle in which the bees might store honey for their own use and preservation. Indeed, wax shaped into combs is only the honey storehouse of the bees.

A comb of honey, then is not all honey, but honey and wax, and wax, although useful (worth more than honey) in the arts, is not food, and, therefore, the product of the apiary, honey and wax, should be sold separately.

To get the most money from a colony of bees, the honey should be removed often—as fast as it is capped, for frequent removal evidently stimulates the bees. When a comb from which the honey has just been extracted is returned to the hive, the effect on the colony is often wonderful. The order of honey fills the hive, and every bee appears to be impelled anew. At all events, it has been proved, often that a comb direct from the extract-

or is filled again more quickly than a dry comb.

The presence of a little honey, even the odor of honey, in a comb, does stimulate the bees to get more, and, therefore more honey comes if it be extracted often. The beginner is warned to be careful in removing combs or in returning combs to the hive. The odor of honey travels quickly in an apiary, and the result may be a harvest of stings.

Give the bees shade. If natural shade be lacking, make artificial shade. If neither be present, colonies in sheltered places where there is little or no movement of air, are likely to "melt down," if this weather (June 16) continues.

The bees are good helpers on the farm (return more in proportion to the outlay than any other workers), and should be made as comfortable as possible. It must be remembered that bees not only gather honey, but, also, that in gathering it, they fertilize all flowers on the farm, thus increasing their product.

Bees need water, and if there be none near, give in a shallow pan with sticks or stalks floating on the surface of the water. On these "floats" the bees may drink without drowning.—Orange County Farmer.

CATCHING QUEENS.

A BOUT NOON, on Decoration Day, when I was very busy, I saw a swarm issuing. I went to the front of the hive and soon caught the queen and caged her in a little cage which is merely a rim of tiu with a wire gauze top. I moved the hive and put in its place one filled with empty comb, and placed the caged queen in front. In a few moments

the bees came pouring into it hunting for mother, and when they had all returned, the queen was released and the swarm carried to its permanent stand. I have been quite fortunate in catching the queens of the few swarms that have issued The little cage I speak of is very handy to have in the apiary. One day I caught a queen and placing a cage over her, left her for a moment upon the white cover of a hive in the hot sun. only took a few steps, but when I returned she was dead—sun struck, I suppose, and I do not leave queens caged in the sun any more. These little cages are handy to use as cell protectors, as they can be pressed into the comb, and when the young queen emerges the bees can feed her through the meshes.-Mrs. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer.

ITALIAN CLOVER.

Its points of difference from our common clover are, the blossoms are pointed instead of round and of a brilliant red or bright vermillion. It grows much more rapidly and seeds from first planting. The stem is longer, more graceful and in all respects it is more beautiful than our common clover.

A NEW HARVESTER.

M. WM. B. EARLE, of Queen Anne's cut his wheat with a new machine that is destined in the near future to supercede the self-binding reapers now so universally used.

The *Record* says there is a strangeness about the appearance of such a machine, as the above, to us, because of what seems to be a verification of the old

epigram that "the cart is before the horse." We behold two horses, harnessed in the rear of the "Header," push forward the light and simple machine as it quickly and effectively clips from the tops of the standing straw the full heads of wheat, which are by the machine rapidly deposited in the accompanying wagons, and in them carted to the place of storage, to wait the second step by the busy farmer."

The "Header," as it is called, which is now at work in the fields of Mr. Earle, is the first of its kind east of the Alleghany mountains, and is somewhat curious to the eyes of the wide-awake farmers of this county.

The machine is not guided in its course by the horses themselves, but there is attached to the back of the machine a small wheel or rudder which is manipulated by the director who resides above. As the entire machinery is before the horses and they are compelled to follow the course of the "header" itself, the "helmsman" is enabled to carry his machine by any line that suits his fancy.

It is also arranged so as to permit the man directing its operation to raise or lower it at his will, so that the wheat may be cut with as much straw attached as the harvester desires, and so set as to cut such straw as is not so well developed, and stands diminutively beside the balance of the tall and waving shocks.

Farmers by the use of such machines save enormously in time and labor, and having nothing cut but the heads of their wheat, may store it at once safely from the storms that injure, threshing it when it suits them best, and profiting by the protection against wind and rain.

Mr. Earle and those who have witnessed its operation pronounce it an undoubted success.— Kent News.

NO FAIR IN CECIL COUNTY THIS FALL.

At a late meeting of the directors of the Cecil Co., Agricultural Society it was resolved:

That in view of the lack of public interest throughout the county in the fair and the inability of the directors to meet its financial obligations, it is impossible to give a successful fair, during the present year.

SURE DEATH TO ROSE BUGS.

7LL EFFORTS to kill rose bugs or rose chafers, in any practical or economical way have heretofore proved a failure. At last however, a remedy has been discovered which, according to the editor of the Rural New Yorker, is sure, cheap and simple and is easily applied and to him belongs the credit of the discovery. It is nothing more nor less than hot water. He found that during the hottest part of the day of June 15, when the thermometer was 95° in the shade, the rose bugs got in out of the sun. Taking this for a cue he caught some of them, put them in a box and exposed them to the sun and in an hour they were all dead. Other bugs were dropped on the ground, which showed a temperature of 129°, and they were dead in half a minute. Hot water at 129° was poured on them and they were killed instantly.

Further experiments showed that with spraying hot water on them at 122° or

above when it struck them, it meant death every time. Water at 170° was put in a pail and sprayed with a small hand force pump and was found to work splendidly. More hot water was added so as to raise the temperature to 140° two inches from the nozzle and this killed the rose bugs instantly, and did no apparent injury to the magnolia tree or flowers on which it was tried.

This is a very timely discovery as the rose-bug season is now on us, and in many places this bug has destroyed acres and acres of vineyards. The only difficulty will be found in keeping the water hot in spraying large areas. The thing to be borne in mind is that the water must strike the bugs directly at a temperature of 122° or above. A nozzle making a fine spray will separate the particles of water so that it will cool rapidly in going a few inches. It was found that when the temperature of the air was 85°, the water in the pail was 170°, the spray six inches from the nozzle was 128° to 130°, and when the temperature of the air was 60°, the water in the pail 188°, the spray six inches from the nozzle was 122° and at one foot, 110°. In spraying large areas it will probably be necessary to use a metallic tank for the water and rig an oil lamp or stove under it so as to keep the water

BE KIND AND GENTLE.

TOUCHING story is narrated of Goldsmith Maid. It is to the effect that she had been very ill, and hence was so cross that no one dared hardly come near her. She had a little colt at her side, when she heard the voice of the

groom, from whom she had been separated for years. She could not see him, but recognized his voice and winnied joyously at the sound. When he came out from his hiding place, she did her best to attract his attention to her pretty colt. The groom was touched by the joyful greeting and said her happy whinny was as friendly a welcome as he cared to receive. The intelligence evinced by the animal is hardly worth noticing more in the listening to the story than is the fact to be borne in mind that the groom had been so gentle and kind as to win her love and be held in loving memory. The incident is refreshing, when the number of horses of unworthy owners are recalled who have suffered such torture as to make them cherish hatred so long as the breath wheezes through their tired lungs. It is common to advise such worthy living as to make men remember and honor their lives. This may move some to live so that their dumb animals may know them to be worthy to be remembered.

But do not let all your kindness be bestowed on animals; let a full share of it make your family and every member of your home glad.

HOW HE CALLED THE COW.

MAN in Beaver Falls, Pa., has a new wrinkle on calling the cow home to be milked, or rather his cow has. He lives just outside the corporation limits where there are large commons on which the cows pasture. Having a large lawn, he mows the grass with an attachment to his lawn mower which catches the grass cut. This he feeds to his cow at night, and her toothsome lunch of freshly mown grass has come to be a looked-for evening occurrence?

The other evening a friend went out to spend the night. After tea, the gentleman's wife remarked to him: "The cow has not come home yet: hadn't you better start her?"

"Yes," was the answer, and then while his city friend watched to see him perform the office of cow-boy, he deliberately got out his lawn mower and began marching back and forth across the shaven sod, as though there was no matter of cream for the coffee next morning at stake.

"Did you forget what your wife said about the cow?" the friend asked presently.

"Forget? No; isn't she there?" He looked in the direction indicated, and there sure enough, was Sukey with her nose over the fence.

- "Sent a boy after her?"
- "No, I called her."
- "But I didn't hear you."
- "Yes, you did; you've been standing right here."
 - "But you haven't said a word."
- "But I called the cow just the same, and she heard the call—the noise of the lawn mower."

And sure enough, every night when the cow hears that, she comes trotting home.—J. F. Cowan.



The records show this Threshing machine to be the easiest running and the greatest grain saver of all. Requires only about 1% miles travel per hour. For full description, and for the best Straw-preserving Ryethreshers, Clover-hullers, Fanning-mills, Feed-mills, Circular-saw Machines, Land-rollers and Dog-powers, send for Fearless Catalogue, For Fodder-cutters, Cardiersend Drag-saw Machines, and for information showing "Why Easilage Pays," send for Ensilage Catalogue, Address, MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

THE TILLAGE COMPELLERS—A STUDY OF SOME "WORST" WEEDS.

BY JOSIAH HOOPER.

THE HORSE-NETTLE is one of those presumptuous plants that run under ground a long distance and keep popping up heads in all kinds of improbable places.

Garlic disfigures our lawns and overruns fields with perfect abandon; undertake to dig up a likely looking colony and we soon see that each green bunch is a sure indicator of hundreds of little bulblets below, any one of which, allowed to remain, forms nucleus for another generation.

To a certain extent the buttercups of the meadows may be classed in the same category—a pity, it being such a beautiful flower.

But for "impudence," the "bindweed" of Europe "takes the bakery." It travels with surpassing strides, the long white underground stems forging ahead, through obstructions that would discourage any ordinary root, and springing up right in the middle of a hard-trodden path or a stone pile with unequalled vigor and luxuriance.

Oxeye daisy, a weed only pernicious because of tolerated increase, is easily eradicated and kept in subjection by persistent digging when few in number, and mowing off where too plentiful for the spud or spade. The seeds grow without even half a chance.

The plantain—broad-leaved and narrow-leaved—is a veritable tramp of the vegetable world and no respecter of places. It will not pull up, for there is no stem to grasp, and the bunch of leaves break off close to the ground. The roots a mass of wiry fibres, cling to the soil with more staying power than that of any other weed I ever fought.

Mulleins, docks, and all such worthless plants are not of much consequence; pull during a damp time and consign them to the flames, or to the slow fire of compost-heap.

Considering that all our pernicious weeds are emigrants, one feels in favor of stringent immigration laws for plants, as well as for persons. In the majority of cases the plant invaders are harmless, although worthless, at home. But arrived on our shores, conditions of climate seem better adapted to their dissemination, and in the struggle for life with us they are among the foremost.

Per contra, we occasionally hear of some one of our harmless wild flowers proving a terror as soon as transferred to the genial climate of Europe.

After all, the eternal vigilance of good cultivation will in time gradually eradicate the most noxious weed that grows. It cannot live forever without foliage; so if the breathing tops are persistently and systematically cut away, the end must surely come.

Meanwhile we may solace ourselves with the reflection that weeds compel tillage; without them many gardens and fields would not yield enough to pay for planting.—N. Y. Tribune.

The moonflower now so popular because of its rapid growth and really beautiful flowers, loses nothing in public favor as newer plants are introduced. Florists sell them in large quantities for planting to trellises and arbor posts.

For The Maryland Farmer.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

YOU MUST NOT believe a word of what anyone says about his dog not worrying sheep. Your dog will do it, if he gets the chance, as sure as he lives.

It is getting to be generally known, that every weed destroyed now, before seeding, saves the trouble of destroying a hundred next year and each following year.

No animal, after having been sick and cured, is as good food as if it had never been sick. Keep them all in prime health from their birth until slaughtered.

The more a farm produces the more it is able to produce. All it asks is a decent chance to improve, and you are the farmer who must supply that chance.

Among the best handy remedies against garden insects, place soot, wood ashes, air slacked lime, road dust, coal ashes. The finer the dust the worse for the insects.

Why should we continue to talk about selling eggs by the pound? No one seems to care so long as the eggs come to market mixed large and small.

Silage will be almost as good next winter for the dairy, as is June grass in the spring, or September pasture in the fall of the year.

A crop plowed under adds largely to the productive character of the soil. You place there in living energy ninety parts at least more than you have taken away. The actual weight of soil taken up by a growing plant is a trifle—the weight of the plant covers in the rain, the sunlight and the invisible absorption from the atmosphere.

Every farmer who would obtain success in any large enterprizes on his farm must have money or the best of credit. Both are good but the money is most desirable.

Prof. Cook is largely quoted on the subject of insecticides, but we fear he does not always consider the accumulative power of arsenic upon the human constitution in his recommendations.

The barn-yard should be east of the house, and behind the house. Keeping down all ammonia as much as possible; yet this precantion should always be taken when building plans are considered.

If you have a clover field in which it will do no harm to have the pigs rnn, you cannot do better than to let them enjoy it. A pasture will keep a steady healthy growth.

A small field of buckwheat this year will add very largely to the honey yield this fall—for in this region every blossom on tree or shrub or grass seems loaded with honey.

In hot weather it becomes necessary that poultry roosts, poultry houses, poultry nests should be kept clean. The vermin which trouble poultry do not like cleanliness. Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

THE -

MARYLAND FARMER

---- AND -----

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AGRICULTUSAL EDUCATION.

AN APPRENTICEAGE of boys to actual farm work and management would be much more effective than is possible in a land-grant "university," where most of the students look on and laugh while others labor. Agricultural schools cannot do what is so greatly desired of them, or be anything of a success as such, until they stand alone and are officered by practical as well as otherwise capable men, each industrious in his specialty and devoted to it, while at the same time a naturally good leader and guide of youth.—N. Y. Tribune.

We invite our readers to an espe-

cial study of the above item taken from the *N. Y. Tribune*. We do this from no disposition to find fault with our own College or to lessen the esteem in which its excellent Trustees may be held; but that we may give emphasis to our belief that the above is absolutely true, and that an Agricultural school should not be in any manner connected with a "classical" college or university.

Cornell has recently authorized in some form statements that her agricultural students are all connected in some way with agricultural pursuits. But such statements are wonderfully misleading. Scarcely any of them will be found as farmers, or conducting or overseeing farm work in the capacity of practical farmers in every day farm life.

We notice in a New England paper a Eulogy of the Agricultural work on the plea that it takes the farmers' sons and so cultivates and widens their outlook that they are fitted for any position to which they may aspire. This is all very well as a theory; but is not what any farmer expects when he gives his son into the college keeping. He expects that he will be returned not merely a broadly cultivated man, but a broadly cultivated man and farmer.

The emphasis should be on the "farmer" everytime; for he expects him to be so educated that he will see the successful cultivation, and ample profit resulting, from the acres of the college farm so clearly, that he will have no occasion to seek elsewhere for a successful pecuniary life; while

he expects, also, a sufficient moral influence, as to the independence and happiness, peace of mind and comfort belonging to the farmers' life in contrast with every other, to be brought forth so strongly as to wed the son to the farm, as the highest phase of human life.

The N. Y. Tribune article shows how and why it is impossible to secure this work in connexion with any "classical" institution, "where most of the students look on and laugh while others labor."

Every Agricultnral College supported by the gifts of the general government, which are now ample, should be wholly withdrawn from the "entangling alliances" with old established classical colleges, and should be dedicated to the actual work needed and expected by the farmers themselves.

In this connexion, it is really of great moment that we should express the very general desire that the Md. Agl. Coll. should dispense with every department of "classical" study; let the professorships of those departments be vacated, and the college be made Agricultural and Mechanical practically; let the farm and the workshop be made the great centres of labor, till abundant pecuniary and moral success shall have been achieved, to gratify the hearts of the farmers of our State.

* * * * *

Since the above was written it is proper to state here that we understand that Greek and Latin (the

classics) was stricken from the curriculum of the College three years ago and have not been restored; Latin has been "offered" but is "not required;" that there have been no Classical Professorships in the College for three years; and that the endeavor is made to have a thoroughly agricultural atmosphere encompass the students. We are glad to know these things, and when they are demonstrated as facts to the farmers of Maryland, our Agr. Coll. will be placed in the foremost rank of such institutions in our country.

CONGRATULATIONS.

From all parts of the State, we have received hearty congratulations in reference to the decided position we have taken in reference to the candidate for governor. We have known from the beginning that we had but very little to gain in the work; but we have believed that the performance of what was manifestly a duty would bring its reward. It comes in the many words of hearty good will, accompanying payments of subscription accounts, and even in special communications on the allabsorbing subject of the present.

THE PRICES HIGHER AT HOME THAN ABROAD.

A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., whose name is familiar to all our readers in connexion with the many Agricultural implements and machines of which he is the manufactur-

er, has a letter published in the *Indianapolis News*. In this letter, he acknowledges that manufacturers can afford to sell cheaper in foreign countries than in our own, and does not hesitate to show the reason to be in the peculiar laws discriminating against our own people and piling the taxes on the consumers of this county. He says;

"The embargo upon competition of outside producers and upon raw material advances the price of goods in this country beyond any figure possible for it to reach in countries where the law visits the consumer with a smaller measure of ingenious malignity. In our export trade however, we have occasionally some advantage in the drawback upon imported raw material. This advantage is of less importance to us because of the onerous condition by which recovery of the drawback is attended; but it has its legitimate effect, nevertheless, in giving the foreigner our goods on better terms than our own countrymen can obtain."

HON. FRANK BROWN FOR GOVERNOR.

T OUR present writing, although before the meeting of the State Convention to nominate the Candidate for Governor, it seems to be generally conceded that the Hon. Frank Brown will be the nominee of the Democratic party of Maryland for that office.

Our readers will know, from the June and July editorials in the MARY-LAND FARMER, how gratifying this will be to us; for we are sure that no

other Candidate could be chosen who would do more for the farmers of our State than will Mr. Brown.

If nominated, we shall ask that the farmers of Maryland unite heartily in his support and elect him by such an overwhelming vote, that he may realize that he is indeed the governor of the people.

The farmers will look to him in confidence to have such measures recommended as will place them on an equal footing with all other classes before the law; and with a reasonable number of farmer legislators we may hope for better days to come.

Maryland is now more generally known than ever before as a region destined to become the garden spot of our country, and it only requires a system of wise legislation to enable the State to take this place without any unreasonable delay. Farmers must be awake to their interests now and during the full term to be occupied by Mr. Brown. He will heartily join in any movement which promises the brightest future for the State and the largest prosperity and happiness of its farmers.

College Park, Md., July 20, 1891. To the Editor of

The MARYLAND FARMER:

Dear sir:—An article, apparently editorial, in your issue of this month, has not escaped my attention.

It is so full of errors and misconceptions, that while I have no desire to reply to it in detail, I am forced to believe that the writer is either entirely unacquainted

with this Institution and its work, as at present conducted, or is willing to misrepresent it. Preferring to accept the first opinion as the truth,—I write especially to ask that you, or your contributor, will visit the College and Experiment Station, soon,—as many Maryland farmers do every month,—and learn the actual facts.

I will guarantee that you will find that most of those things which are objected to, in the said article, do not exist at or in the College, and that many things which that article assumes are not done here but should be, form part of our regular work. Again I say, come and see! Respectfully yours,

Henry E. Alvord, President Md. Agr. College.

PROF. HUXLEY ON AGRICUL-TURAL EDUCATION.

be learned only by practice. The farmer must be made by thorough farm work. * * * If I were called upon to frame a course of elementary instruction preparatory to Agriculture, I am not sure that I would attempt chemistry, or botany, or physiology, or geology as such, It is a method fraught with danger of spending too much time and attention on abstraction and theories, on words and motions, instead of things."

We have given Prof. Huxley a higher place for wisdom and consider him a better philosopher than ever before, since we have read the above profound words of common sense from his pen.

The theories of all agricultural will please accept our thanks.

education in "classical" colleges and universities which are wasting the grand appropriations of our government are utterly opposed to all this plain comprehensive statement of Huxley's.

Again he says:

"The history of a bean, of a grain of wheat, of a turnip, of a sheep, of a pig or of a cow, properly treated, would give all the elementary science which is needed for comprehension of the processes of agriculture in a form easily assimilated by the youthful mind, which loathes anything in the shape of long words and abstract notions; and small blame to it!"

Evidently Prof. Huxley had been looking over the Cornell list of salaries for professorships, where the fifteen thousand dollars were absorbed to within a trifle, for support of these little needed superfluities of "long words and abstract notions,"

We constantly wonder how the farmers of our country can willingly consent to be defrauded of the real work they need done; by this wasting of means on fancy professorships in Agricultural Colleges, so called; which in reality do nothing, or worse-than nothing, for the farmer and his children.

We acknowledge receipt of the Annual Report of the Maryland Experiment station handsomely bound in Cloth. Also, a full set of the Bulletins, for which Pres. Alvord will please accept our thanks.

PROFESSORS.

The proper faculty of an Agricultural College should be:

- 1. A professor of Farming Operations.
 - 2. A professor of Horse Culture.
 - 3. A professor of the Dairy.
- 4. A professor of Garden and Fruit Products.
 - 5. An Experimental Operator.

And these should be all thoroughly practical men.

We do not believe even in technical names for these Professorships; let them be named in plain language so that their work may be easily understood.

It is generally more trouble to learn the swaddling bands surrounding a fact than the fact itself at present, because of the abominable clothing of technical names by which it is concealed.

One Additional Subscriber.

from each of our present list would be a great good for all of us. For us in that it would double our influence and add largely to our income. For you in that it would be a good deed easily done and enable us to make further improvements in the magazine.

A SUCCESSFUL TRUCKER.

HE Wilmington Star notes the success of Mr. Wm. H. Dunn, owner of the Riverside farm, near Newberne, N. C., who believes in the the intensive system of farming, and to which he attributes his success. His farm of sixty

acres he bought in 1881, paying for it fifty dollars an acre. He values it now at a thousand dollars an acre. The farm has netted him this year over twenty per cent. on this valuation. His net profits over and above all expenses have been \$11,500, which is doing pretty well on sixty acres. He raises nearly everything for which there is a demand in the Southern markets, but banks on Irish potato, which he says always pays well, and with which there is no danger of overstocking the market. On three acres he raised 140 barrels to the acre, while twenty-three acres averaged 110 barrels to the acre. He insists that the man who understands trucking, knows what to raise and farms right, can't help making money.

For The Maryland Farmer.

CAUSE OF BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES DRYING ON THE CANE.

HE DRYING of blackberries and raspberries on the canes has been attributed to dry weather, hot winds, etc., but in our test grounds the true cause of this serious trouble came under my observation. It is due to the common Red Spider, (Tetradychus telarius, Linn.) which causes the leaf to turn to a reddish vellow color and lose its function of assimilation. As soon as the leaves lose their feeding power, the berries stop growing, take on an acid flavor and finally become dry. The mite does not seem to like the leaves of the young canes as they are never found on them. This season they do not seem to be thick on the blackberries and the loss from drying is but little, but on the raspberries they are so abundant that there are but few berries on some varieties. Stayman's Red Cap is least affected.

I believe all this loss can be prevented if taken in time by using the Kerosene Emulsion. This I have used with marked success on several trees and plants for the Red Spider, and will use it next season on these berries to kill the spider before they are able to destroy the crop.

The emulsion is easily made and applied. Any spraying apparatus will do to make and apply the mixture. A large brass garden syringe is good, such as sold by Johnson & Stokes, of Philadelphia, or J. M. Thorburn & Co., of 15 John St., N. Y. City, at a cost of six dollars.

I find that the emulsion made as follows is strong enough;

Dissolve a bar of hard soap or take a quart of soft soap and put in a vessel containing about three gallons warm water. Pour in three pints of Kerosene and then churn or pump back thoroughly with the syringe 'till it becomes a white foamy mass. When emulsified by churning add enough water to make the kerosene one fifteenth of the whole compound.

Begin spraying the fruiting canes just before blooming and again after blooming and the spider will disappear and the drying of the berries will be checked.

THOS. L. BRUNK,

Horticulturist, Md. Ex. Station. College Park, Md.

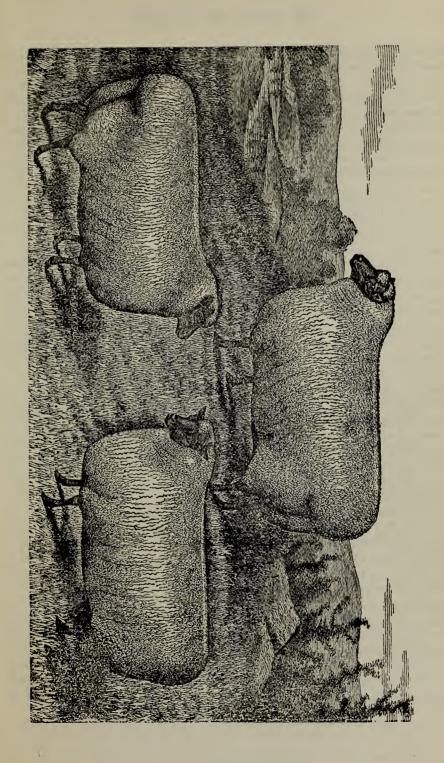
BEN FRANKLIN INTRÓDUCED BROOM CORN.

Benjamin Franklin is said to have taken a seed out of a broom brought from

England, and from this single seed has been grown all the American broom corn in the last century and a half. Whether this be so or not, the cultivation of broom corn has grown immensely in this country. Formerly it was only grown in New England, but now it is cultivated in every State in the Union. Before the war, in the South it was not an infrequent thing for a slave to have a little patch of broom corn near his cabin. In the winter nights he would make up his product into brooms, and thus add a little to his scanty stock of pocket money.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN MARYLAND.

HAT popular atlas issued by the department of Agriculture—the Album of Agricultural Statistics—has a map showing the average value of sheep in the United States, and differences of state averages in relation to general average. The states are placed in five groups, each class distinguished by separate tints, each including a certain range of average values, and of percentages above or below the general average of \$2 21. These differences of value are due to breed, grade, feed, care, quality and quantity of fleece, value for mutton, and other local causes affecting values. Maryland is in the tint representing the highest over-average class, at \$3.28 per head, or forty-eight and four-tenths per cent above the general average. Sheep husbandry is rendered profitable in this State by its nearness to the largest cities of the Union, in its effect on the price of mutton, lambs, and wool. The climate being so much milder than in New



England and the middle states, the cost of wintering sheep here is much below their average.

The advantages possessed by southern Maryland are nearness to markets, cheap lands, short, mild winters and unfailing water supply, and in the cow-pea and Japanese clover, has superior ways of economic sheep feeding, and of enriching the land; the former as a substitute for clover, value as fodder and as a green manure, live weight and wool producer, and per cent of nitrogen ranking higher than clover, while Japanese promises to be one of the very best sheep foods, and means of putting land rapidly in grass. Sheep husbandry, notwithstanding these advantages, is very small in proportion to what it might be profitably in view of the great benefit the soil gets, and the large tracts of land suitable for sheep ranches, and mixed farming to be had at ten dollars an acre. Sheep husbandry is one of the most feasible and effectual ways to improve soils naturally poor or made so by the onecrop system. The light lands of England are only kept fertile by the aid of sheep. The droppings of sheep constantly enrich land, and in a few years rich. productive pastures are made. Northern men will find numerous remarkable opportunities in southern Maryland for securing homes, and even if it were true that the land is worn out, it could be easily and effectually reclaimed by sheep husbandry; but there is really none of it worn out except on the surface, and deeper plowing renews fertility, while most of the land is remarkably fertile and very productive. The low price at which it can be had astonishes northern farmers, and instead of looking for the cause

of the depression, which was the blight of slavery, they think if the land has any value it would have long ago been taken by others; but the few who come and investigate find that there is scarcely any better soil or more beautiful country than that which lies uncultivated throughout southern Maryland, inviting and needing northern immigrants to repeople it.—
George I. Jones, in Ohio Farmer.

SHEEP.

Sheep are naturally freer from disease than other kinds of stock. When a hog dies there is nothing to repay us for burial; a horse or a cow gives a nasty old hide hardly worth the trouble to take off; but the sheep does not go to its grave in debt. It usually leaves wool enough to pay funeral expenses.

Eight average ewes can be kept on what would keep one cow. Their income in wool and lambs, if given decent care, will return \$40. The average cow does not reach anywhere near this point. Now compare the necessary labor in each case.

Merino sheep do not contract scab one time in five as often as the coarse wools; in fact scab is a very rare thing in otherwise healthy Merino flocks. Their grease is antagonistic to the scab parasites.

"The coming sheep"—what is it to be you say? Let me tell you. A large bodied, smooth Merino, which will weigh 125 to 150 pounds at two year old, will carry a fleece of long stapled, lustrous wool, some two and a half to three inches long and weigh unwashed from ten to

fifteen pounds. Can such be found? Yes, plenty of individuals, and occasionally whole flocks.

For The Maryland Farmer.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Roots are mostly water; but when fed to animals, it is water containing some element which is full of blessing in causing growth, bringing fat, infusing a happy life into the beast. Nothing is more valuable than a judicious use of roots on the farm.

It has been demonstrated by many experiments that the most profitable pork is not more than ten months old and weighs about 175 or 185 pounds. After that the cost of each additional pound is so nearly equal to what it will bring when sold that it is no object to keep it.

The nearest approach to the general purpose cow among the pure breeds is the Holstein. Of milk the most profitable; of butter the rival of the Jerseys; and some of her sons make beef nearly equal to the Shorthorn, or Herefords. But the general purpose cow is a "grade" in which the Holstein blood predominates.

Don't neglect proper nourishing food for the colt during the first year of his life—and this means grain food. As much depends upon this as upon perfection in training in after years. The first year's treatment makes or mars.

In feeding ensilage the facts are:
1. The cows like it better than dry fodder.
2. It fattens the carcass when not in milk better than dry fodder.
3. It is

eaten up more perfectly than dry fodder.
4. It should be accompanied by a small ration of hay daily. 5. It goes much further than dry fodder produced on the same area of soil. 6. It enables the farmer to double the amount of stock kept, and thus add to his home fertilizers.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPERIENCES:

Apples, Cabbages, Cherries, Chicks, Etc.

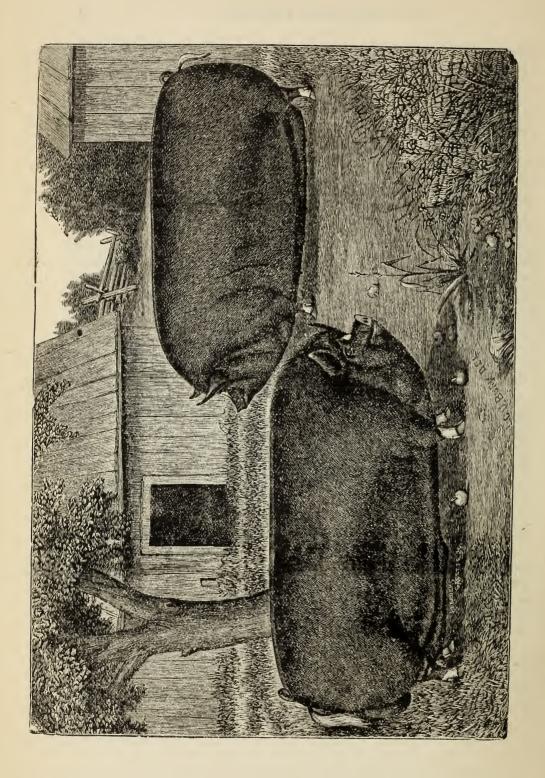
HAVE for some time wanted to call and see you, but after standing all the morning in the market, I find by the time I get my few things packed up, it is fully time to get started for home, and so I have failed to see you.

But I can give you a brief account of my experiences. I have been marketing apples and cabbages recently; but I find the sale for them very slow—although my cabbages are as fine as any from this region, and I have felt somewhat disappointed about them.

I had to allow about fifty bushels of my cherries go to waste, for I could not get anyone to pick them, as they came right in harvest time. It seemed too bad but it wouldn't pay.

My early chicks paid me the best. I sold a good many eggs for hatching; but I want to get me two more incubators and go into it more extensively next year. I have got rid of all my Polish chickens for they are not profitable layers. My Houdans are the best I have for all purposes thus far. I have not yet got any Wyandottes, and do not feel like adding any more breeds to my stock at present.

I want to set out a lot more of small



fruit plants and I find I can get them here without any great expense.

I want to see you, and will be in town before long and talk over matters.

ED. RUFENACHT.

Gittings, Md.

PIGS.

Always aim to feed the pigs only what they will eat up clean each time. Be governed entirely by their appetites, not by what it is your desire they should eat. If they are slow to clean up their feed cut down the amount next time and increase again when they are not satisfied with what is given them.

Isaac Parker, who lives on the Holly road, Burlington, N. J., has a fine sow, which is without blemish. She has seven pigs at the present time, and not one of them escapes deformity. One has only two legs, another has but three, another has no tail, another is blind, yet another has no ears, and one has bear's feet.— Massachusetts Ploughman.

Poultry glean much about the farm that would otherwise be lost, but we prefer not to have them glean about the slop troughs between feeding times. To prevent their filthy droppings in the troughs we turn the troughs upside down after the pigs are done feeding in the morning.

AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE.

The people of the United States had scarce commenced to rejoice over the fact that the House had voted the decree to rescind the prohibition of American pork,

when a later message from Paris stated to the dismay of all, that the bill providing for the admission of American Pork into France, was intoduced in the Senate on Saturday, but the session closed without any discussion being held on the measure. The bill was consequently shelved. The Senate must ratify the bill before it can become law. Owing to the political crisis at present existing, it is feared that the ratification of the bill will not be accomplished without difficulty. This dicision is received gloomily on this side of the ocean.

For The Maryland Farmer.

"UNCLE SAM'S PAUPERS."

One Major Foote, an old veteran, against whom no word can be uttered adverse to the true interest of the "Boys in Blue," proposes uniting the old soldiers in leagues to do away with the extravagance of Pension legislation, which he affirms has joined the old veterans to that odious designation, "Uncle Sam's Paupers."

His plan seems to be that the old soldier leagues shall work to secure such pension legislation as shall only provide means for such veterans as are unable to support themselves, in consequence of actual disability. He believes this will make a difference in the pension roll of about \$100,000,000 annually.

This is a proposition to come from the old soldiers themselves, or their representatives who are able to take care of themselves without the pension grants. It is a good move, from the right quarter, and should be hailed as the proper outgrowth of the good sense of the people outraged as it has been by the gigantic

frauds connected with the pension business.

No one is at all disposed to deny the value of government help where it is actually needed to the old veterans; but to give it in great salaries to those who are fully capable of earning their own living, and to the hosts of "sharps" who have fastened their rapacious clutches on the treasury is quite another thing.

We object to taxes to support the vast armies of those as fully capable of earning their support as we are of earning ours; but we do not object to taxes for those incapacitated by wounds and infirmities brought on by the service.

Major Foote's project, we see by our exchanges, is meeting the hearty co-operation of great numbers of the soldiers in all parts of the country. May it prove a success, for the honor of our country and the good name of our soldiers themselves.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1891.

Frederick Co., Frederick Oct. 13—16.

Talbot Co., Easton Sept. 1—4.

Wilmington, Del. Sep. 6—12.

LONG TAILS AND SHORT TAILS.

A traveler in New England saw the following sign on a board that was nailed to a fence near a village;

"Horses taken in to grass. Long tails \$1.50: short tails \$1."

The traveler halted and asked the owner of the land why there was such a difference in the price for board for horses.

"Well, you see," said the man, "the

long tails can brush away the flies, but the short ones are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all."—New Orleans Picayune.

POULTRY.

Girls, try raising turkeys for "pin money," it is preferable to school teaching.

Eggs packed in bran for a long time smell and taste musty.

It is a noticeable fact that those hens that wish to sit during the summer make the best winter layers.

The practice of henwives in removing the horny scale at the tip of the chicks bill the first day after hatchlug is unnecessary and unwise. It will drop off at the proper time.

The best results come from peaceable hens. Make pets of the birds.

A mother's word, a domestic proverb, told at eventide by the quiet fireside, has been recalled by many, years after it was uttered.



For The Maryland Farmer.

WALKING, AS EXERCISE.

BY DR. CRACE-CALVERT.

HE NATURAL exercise which comes with the ordinary occupation of our lives is generally most healthful. All extraordinary exercise is harmful. A gradual increase of any particular exercise is for the time being strengthening; but when the re-action comes, in case the particular exercise is relinquished, the harm is seen. The pendulum swings into the opposite extreme.

This is exactly the case with walking. Many men are in the habit of walking more or less in their business, which is an advantage to them; but when this is exchanged for a long continuous walk, until the man becomes really weary, the evil is greater than the good.

The same may be said of women. While walking is one of the best of exercises; yet when long, unaccustomed excursions are taken in this way, the injury can seldom be measured by us.

Women are generally much on their feet in the ordinary care of the house, and any unusual exertion is immediately felt by them. Where women are sitting most of their time in their homes, care should be taken that walking should be engaged in to only a moderate extent at any one time.

Sedentary women could improve their health greatly by walking, if they would commence very gradually and continue each day to exercise in this manner. But it requires judgment to be used.

The trouble comes in when, after housework, which has required the

woman to weary herself and her feet and limbs, she starts off for a long walk on some errand without considering her duty to her own body. Then the trouble is communicated to all those delicate parts of her organism, which are in sympathy with her muscles, which are wearied and depressed.

It is not so much the great events in a woman's life that injure her health and disable her physically for the ordinary exertions which fall upon her, as it is the overtaxing of her powers by fits and starts, in long shopping expeditions where she has no opportunity for frequent rests, in long walks to save a few coppers, or in otherwise remaining upon her feet for unusual lengths of time.

Walking early in the morning to a moderate extent, when no more serious work will follow during the day, is generally beneficial. This can of course be carried to excess, and it is not advisable to walk so that it shall cause free prespiration, as many conditions are thus induced inviting acute diseases.

The benefits of walking as an exercise are apt to be exaggerated in the common mind and thus the walking becomes a wearisome burden instead of a source of exhileration and strength. Any exercise should be relinquished long before it becomes a burden. Prize fighters training for a purpose are not a suitable example for men and women in daily life. No one should expect to train in this way unless he expects himself to become a prize fighter.

If an egg is clean and golden in appearance when held to the light, it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad.

DEATH OF SAMUEL SANDS.

We stop our press to record the death of Samuel Sands, at the age of or years, the senior editor of the American Farmer. This event took place on Tuesday, July 28, at the residence of his son, Wm. B. Sands. Mr. Sands in a long life became prominent in many public enterprises connected with the city and State, and as an agricultural editor championed many improvements in implements and fertilizers, which have greatly helped the cause of progress throughout the land. He has the honor of having first put in print, from the original manuscript, the famous song of The Star Spangled Banner, setting the type, printing and distributing it throughout the city of Baltimore in person. The Mayor of this city ordered the flag on the City Hall at half mast in recognition of the death of Mr. Sands. We give our hearty sympathy to his son and join the host of those who would repeat the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ETC.

From J. S. Ogilvie, Publisher, N.Y.
Nedia, by Nadage Doree, .50
Master & Man by O. O. B. Strayer ..25
Twenty good Stories by

Opie P. Read .25
"Cy Ros" by Mellen Cole .25

From Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, New York.

Vacation time with hints on Summer Living by H. S. Drayton, M. D. .25

EGG TESTS.

A good egg will sink in water.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

Eggs which have been packed in lime look stained, and show the action of lime on the surface.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

After an egg has laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

The badness of an egg can sometimes be told by shaking near the holder's ear, but the test is a dangerous one.

Many devices have been tested to keep eggs fresh, but the less time an egg is kept, the better for the egg and the one that eats it.—Rural Gentleman.

TO COLORADO VIA BURLINGTON ROUTE Only One Night On The Road.

Leave Chicago at 1.00 P. M., or St. Louis at 8.25 A. M., and arrive at Denver at 6.15 P. M., the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Cars. All Railways from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6.10 P. M., St. Louis at 8.16 P. M., and Peoria at 3.20 P. M. and 8.00 P. M. All trains daily.

Tourist tickets now on sale, and can be had of ticket agents of all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure.

Gold Medal Business College.

The Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., received Gold Medal at World's Exposition. Read advertisement.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE LESSON OF YEAR.

R. EDITOR.—I want to call your Lattention to the facts of the past season and what farmer's within reach of the city markets should especially consider.

The prices of produce when they get to the consumer have been somewhat remarkable.

Asparagus has brought from twentyfive cents to forty cents a bunch of the ordinary size throughout the entire season.

Lettuce has been from two cents to ten cents a head as a general pricecommencing at twenty cents and as the season has advanced ending in two cents.

Peas of decent quality have not gone below thirty cents a peck.

Beets have brought from six cents to eight cents a bunch of five medium sized roots.

Strawberries scarcely once fell to five cents a quart—but generally ranged from eight cents to twenty cents according to quality, with the other berries in the same proportion.

Currants in quart boxes and nicely presented brought from ten cents to fifteen cents, and nothing like a supply.

Gooseberries in quart boxes were comparatively scarce at eight and ten and twelve cents.

Rhubard in small bunches brought ten cents; about three cents a pound, and but small at that.

Cherries, of which the whole country seemed to be full, kept up to about eight cents through the season.

New Potatoes up to the present have commanded thirty cents a peck.

Green Onions, three in the bunch,

from two to five cents a bunch, and frequently the market almost

Eggs during the whole season ranged about twenty cents, never going lower than fifteen cents when most abundant.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that every farmer ought to study this fact. know we have not had the advantage of these prices; but we should study the matter up so as to get as near the prices as possible.

I have watched the market prices ever since the early spring, and I believe the great mistake with me and many others is that we think too little about the money in this garden truck.

Yet, take our own family and much of our living comes out of the garden. It is the same with all other families and I believe we ought to act on this principel.

If the farmers will raise what everybody wants to use for their daily meals, I feel sure money will come and it will JAS. HOLLEY.

WHITE EGGS.

Hens that lay white eggs as a class lay as many as those that lay eggs of other colors within the year, but not as many in the late fall and winter months, without special care, and in cold weather eggs always bring highest prices and when the profits are much greater. Most white skinned fowls lay white shelled eggs.



For full information about the best Fanning-mill, Horse-power, Thresher, Clover-huller, Feed-mill, Circular-saw Machine. Land-roller and Dog-power, send for Fearless Catalogue. For Fodderlogue. For Fodder-cutters, Carriers and Drag-saw Machines, and for information show-ing "Why Ensilage Pays," send for Ensi-

THE TIRED WIFE.

JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

I
LL DAY the wife had been toiling,
From an early hour in the morn,
And her hands and her feet were weary
With burdens that she had borne;
But said she to herself, "The trouble
That weighs on my mind is this—
That Tom never thinks to give me
A comforting word or a kiss.

11

"I'm willing to do my duty,
To use all my strength and skill
In making the home attractive,
In striving my place to fill;
But though the approval of concience
Is sweet, I am free to say
That if Tom would give me a hug and a kiss
"Twould take all the tired away"

IV

Ah, many a one is longing
For words that are never said;
And many a heart grows hungry
For something better than bread;
But Tom had an inspiration,
And when he went home that day
He petted his wife and kissed her
In the old time lover-like way.

III

Then she counted over and over
The years she had been Tom's wife,
And thought of the joys and sorrows
She had known in her married life;
To be sure, there was money plenty
And never a lack of food,
But a kiss now and then and a word of praise
Would have done her a world of good.

17

And she—such enigmas are women!
Who had held herself up with pride,
At her husband's display of fondness
Just hung on his neck and cried,
And he, by her grief reminded
Of troubles he might have shared,
Said:

"Bless my heart; What a fool I've been: And I didn't suppose you cared."

SHARING HIS PAY.

THE ITALIANS tell a story which well illustrates the principle that it is never safe to make a corrupt or extortionate bargain, since the very keeping of it may get the bargainer into trouble. The Marquis de la Scalas, a very wealthy nobleman, had invited his neighbors to a grand entertainment, and proposed that the feast which he served them should lack no delicacy that could be obtained. Some of the guests who had arrived early for the purpose of paying their respects to the marquis, were present in his chamber when the steward came in and said that a fisherman had brought some of the finest fish in all Rtaly, but demanded a most extraordinary price.

"No matter about the price," said the marquis, "buy the fish, and pay him his money."

"So I would," said the steward, "but he refuses to take any money."

"Then what does he want?"

"A hundred strokes with a whip, and he says he will not throw off a single blow."

The whole company hereupon ran down stairs to see what sort of a fisherman it was who demanded so singular a price for his fish.

"These are beautiful fish," said the marquis. "Come, my man, how much money do you want for them?"

"Not a penny, my lord," said the fisherman, "I will not take money. If you wish to take the fish you must order me a hundred lashes on my bare back; otherwise I shall apply elsewhere."

"Rather than lose the fish," said the marquis, "we must let this fellow have what he asks. Here!" he cried to one of his grooms, "pay this man his hundred

lashes, which are his honest demand; but don't lay them on too hard—don't hurt him very much."

The fisherman stripped for the whipping, and the groom prepared to do his master's bidding.

"Now my friend," said the fisherman, "keep the account correctly, I beg of you for I don't want a stroke more than is my due."

The whole company were astonished at the bravery with which the man bore out the operation, until he had received the fiftieth lash. Then he cried out, "Hold, my friend! I've had my full share of the price now."

"Your share!" exclaimed the marquis. "What do you mean?"

"I have a partner, my lord, whom I promised a full half of whatever I got for my fish, and I think that your lordship would say that it would be a shame to deprive him of a single stroke,"

"Who is your partner?"

"Your porter, my lord, who keeps the outer gate. Although he knew there was to be a feast, he refused to admit me to the grounds until I had promised him half of what I should get for the fish."

"Ho, ho!" said the marquis. "That is the sort of business that is done at the outer gate, is it? Well you have had your half of the pay, and now, indeed, your partner shall have the other half!"

The dishonest porter received the "payment" in full measure, and the marquis sent the fisherman away with twenty sequins.—Youth's Companion.

Mr. Warner Williams of Grove, Md., picked sixty bushels of peas from half an acre.

IN THE FARM KITCHEN.

66 RARM life is different from any other life," said my friend, one evening, as I sat watching the tired droop around her mouth, and wondering how it could possibly be the same mouth that was rosy and dimpled and smiling ten years ago.

"It is nothing but cook, cook, from morning till night. Why, I made twenty pies last week, and there isn't but one of them left in the pantry to-day."

"How would you like to have me take charge of your cooking for the next week?" I answered, after a few minutes' silence, during which I did some hard thinking that completely shattered any lingering ideas I might have entertained on the subject of rural freedom and rest from care, and poetic dreaming under apple-trees, which I had fully expected to indulge in when I accepted my old schoolmate's invitation to spend a few weeks with her during the summer.

It took considerable argument on my part before I could convince her that it was necessary to my happiness to resume my housekeeping cares again, and that I really felt lost without them, and so forth,—a pleasant little fiction on my part which I considered justifiable, under the circumstances.

The next morning I took full charge of that old farm-kitchen, under the following conditions: That its real mistress should ensconce herself on the porch just outside the kitchen door in a high-back rocking-chair, and fold her hands, read or sew, as she preferred, during the time I was cooking, and she agreed to it reluctantly, for fear I might go home more tired than I came, until I finally convinced her that a change of work is restful. "I shall

feel like a fool," she said, "sitting round like company in my own house."

From the beginning I had made up my mind that there would not be a pie, a doughnut, or a piece of cake made in that house for the next seven days. "There will be no twenty pies this week," I said to myself. "The money they would cost shall be spent for more healthful dishes."

Every morning I had a large glass dish on the breakfast table heaped up with either blueberries or raspberries, with sugar-bowl and a little glass creampitcher filled with delicious thick cream close beside it.

The first morning I had the dish of berries to myself; evidently, they were not a family who took kindly to changes. But this does not deter me, for a fresh supply of berries stared at them every morning, and the third day I had the satisfaction of seeing them eaten and evidently relished.

I took good care to have variety enough in the other viands to make up for the doughnuts which they were accustomed to. Squares of light yellow cornbread, rice muffins, pop-overs, graham muffins and brown bread were successively given them, and at my friend's request I wrote down each morning a menu for the breakfast, dinner and supper of that day, while she, poor, tired little woman, sat in her high-back chair rocking, and wondering how I ever managed to get along so well with so little cooking.

Gradually she became used to her novel position, and the tired look faded away, and she entered into the spirit of it all happy and glad of the suggestions which would lighten her work.

"I wish you would write them out and

send them to *The Household*," she said, "to help other farmers' wives plan their cooking for one week, at least, without doughnuts or pies."—*Household*.

CHEERFUL WOMEN.

N MARRYING men should seek happy women.

They make a terrible mistake when they marry for beau-

ty, or for talent, or for style.

The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being happy under any and every circumstance. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference, the bright little tountain bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Nothing ever goes wrong with them—no trouble is too serious for them 'to make the best of it.'

Was ever the stream of calamity so dark and deep that the sunlight of a happy face falling across its turbid tides would not wake an answering gleam?

Joyous-tempered people don't know half the good they do. No matter how cross and crabbed you feel—no matter if your brain is full of meditation on afflicting dispensations,' and your stomach is filled with medicines, pills and tonics—just set one of those cheery little women talking to you, and we are not afraid to wager anything she can cure you. The long drawn line about the mouth will relax—the cloud of settled gloom will vanish, nobody knows where—and the first thing you know you will be laughing.

Ah! what blessings are these happy women!

WHAT SALT WILL DO.

A little rubbed on the cups will take off tea stains;

Put into whitewash it will make it stick better.

As a tooth powder it will keep the teeth white and the gums hard and rosy.

It is one of the best gargles for sore throat, and a preventive of diphtheria, if taken in time.

Use salt and water to clean willow furniture, apply with brush and rub dry-

Salt and water held in the mouth after having a tooth pulled will stop bleeding.

Prints rinsed with it in the water will hold their color better and look brighter.

Two teaspoonfuls in a half put of tepid water is an emetic, always on hand and is an antidote for poisoning from nitrate of silver.

Neuralgia of the feet and limbs can be cured by bathing night and morning with salt and water, as hot as can be borne. When taken out rub the feet briskly with a coarse towel.

Salt and water is one of the best of remedies for sore eyes, and, if applied in time, will scatter the inflamation.

Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons should be washed in salt and water, and ironed wet, to obtain the best results.

As a fertilizer salt is very valuable.

Food would be insiped and tasteless without it.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt.

Thin shell, are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying eggs.

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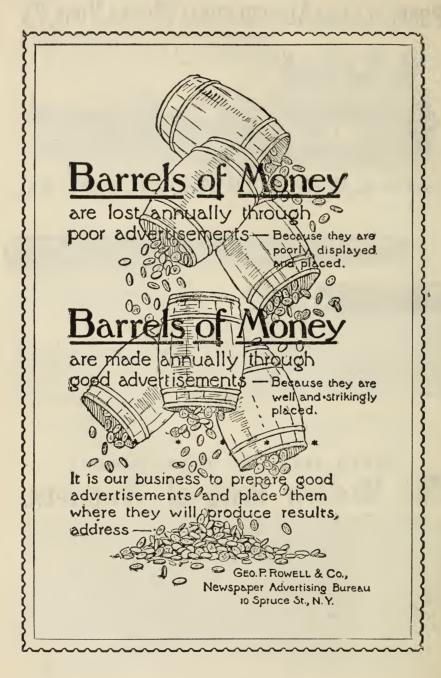
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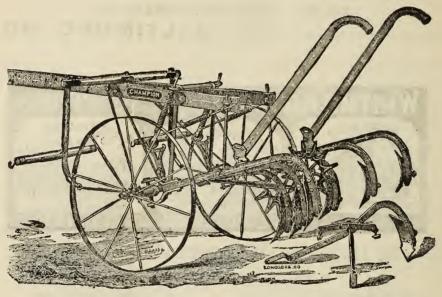
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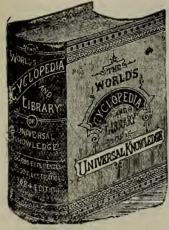
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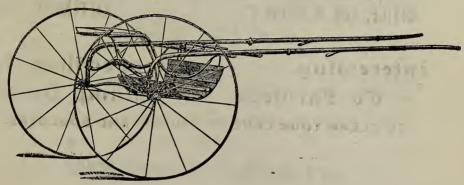
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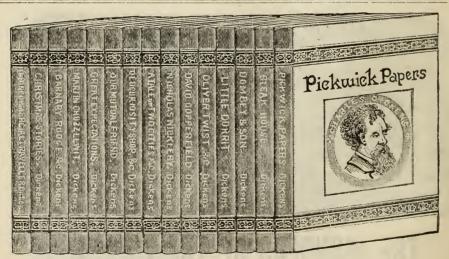
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